THE VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

[OCTOBER 11, 1776.] WILLIAMSBURG: Printed by DIXON & HUNTER. [No. 1314.]

THE Subſcriber having been ſo unfortunate as to be robbed of his Account Books, with his other Effects, by Lord *Dunmore*, hopes that thoſe Gentlemen who formerly favoured him with their Cuſtom will pay off their reſpective Balances. He cannot furniſh them with their Accounts, by Reaſon of the above Loſs, therefore muſt depend upon their Honour to adjuſt them,—a Motive he conceives ſufficient to prompt every good Man to Acts of Juſtice. The following Gentlemen will receive for the Subſcriber: Meſſ. *Dixon* & *Hunter*, and Mr, *Alexander Purdie*, in *Williamſburg*, Mr. *Samuel Davies* in *Peterſburg*, Mr. *Gideon Lamb* in *North Carolina*, and Mr. *John Geddy* in *Halifax* Town. ------The Injuries the Subſcriber has received will render a ſpeedy Compliance with the above Requiſition an Obligation which will ever be acknowledged by

The Public's moſt obedient,

JOHN H. lonies, but t. terms. Th.

LONDON, *May* 18.

THE evacuation of Boſton by General Howe, is trumpeted in every ſtreet and every coffeehouſe by the hirelings of Adminiſtration, as a great maſter piece in the art of war; if ſo, what praiſe is due to thoſe cowardly provincials who obliged the King's troops to abandon this important poſt! And what diſgrace does that Miniſtry deſerve, which with all the ſtrength of the whole empire truſted to their management, could not pour in proviſion to feed the royal army, nor afford them proper aſſiſtance to maintain their ground!—This grand manœuvre of Howe was nothing but a ſhameful capitulation or compromiſe; and happy would our Miniſters be if they could bring the Congreſs to make them any offers of accommodation, and ſave them the dreadful mortification of applying to thoſe for mercy whom they have proclaimed rebels and traitors!

Lord Hawke and his ſon attended the levee yeſterday at St. James's, for the firſt time theſe four years, and had the honour to kiſs the King's hand. His Lordſhip afterwards aſſiſted at the Privy Council.

The following is tranſmitted to us from a Gentleman of veracity.

Extract of a letter from GIBRALTAR.

"A very ſharp action has happened off the half moon battery here between four Spaniſh men of war and frigates, and about twelve ſail of the Emperor of Morocco's cruiſers, which laſted about two hours, when four of the latter were ſunk, and their crews periſhed; the others were taken by the Spaniards, and carried into Cadiz.

"*P. S.* Admiral Mann ſent two of his ſquadron to inform the commander of the Spaniſh ſquadron, that it was contrary to the rules and articles of war to engage or take any ſhip or veſſel whatever under a neutral garriſon, and to inſiſt on the Moors being releaſed. The Spaniard, however, would not releaſe his prizes; and, on the Engliſh men of war perſiſting in their demands, fired into them, when an engagement began and ſeveral broadſides were exchanged; but the Spaniards being ſuperior in numbers and force, the two ſhips belonging to the Admiral were obliged to ſheer off, and return into this bay."

The Court of Madrid inſiſts that the Court of Liſbon ſhall give complete ſatisfaction for the hoſtilities which the Portugueſe have committed, and ſtill continue to commit againſt the Spaniſh nation in America. It is aſſured, that the duration of the peace between the two powers depends entirely on the anſwer a courier is to bring from his Moſt Faithful Majeſty. In the mean time a great quantity of warlike ſtores is ſending towards the frontiers of Portugal, where they are making the neceſſary preparations in caſe of a rupture.

One of our correſpondents has favoured us with the following intelligence: Ever ſince authentic accounts were received of the rifle men in America, Government has been caſting about for ſome expedient to fruſtrate their ſkill. mantelets made of raw hides have been adopted. Six, ſeven, or more of theſe hides are nailed together, in an oblong figure, of about four feet in length, and about two feet in breadth, fixed upon a ſort of axle tree which joins two ſmall ſpokes, whereby the whole machine is eaſily moved by the man who fights from behind it. The mantelet is held erect by two curved ſteel rods, reaching from the top of the mantelet to the wooden ſpokes. The gun is fixed on a moving ſpring, ſo that when diſcharged, the ſoldier turns it about to charge again, without altering his ſituation.

The ſame correſpondent, in a ſubſequent letter, informs us, that Government ordered 500 of theſe to be got ready with all poſſible deſpatch, under the direction of Colonel C——lls. And that laſt Tueſday the firſt 100 of them were proved at Woolwich. Twelve out of the number were condemned, the reſt were really proof againſt all ſmall ſhot, even at the diſtance of 50 yards. So that 500 men, behind theſe, are this ſummer, to diſpute the point with our brethren the rifle-barrel-men.

The Worceſter and Nonſuch of 60 guns are ordered to cruiſe off Burdeaux, in order to intercept the American veſſels which are daily expected to arrive there.

A Gentleman who arrived yeſterday from Calais, ſays, that the people there made great rejoicings on hearing that the King's troops were obliged to evacuate Boſton, being in hopes that as ſoon as the Boſtonians have thrown of their dependency, that they ſhall carry on a free trade to every part of America.

The friends of the Miniſtry much lament the intemperate zeal of Lord George Germaine. He is oſtenſibly much too violent. He wants that affected moderation which gives the true colouring to diſingenuous plauſibility. The Miniſter excels in this latter quality. Lord George Germaine ſeldom ſpeaks on American ſubjects but he grows pale with paſſion; his tongue faulters; his eye-balls glare; his lips tremble, and his hands ſeem convulſed to execute the ſanguine purpoſes of his amiable heart.

Admiral Gayton, Commander in Chief on the Jamaica ſtation, we are informed, has ſent home, deſiring that he may be either reinforced with a certain number of men of war immediately, or elſe recalled from his command.

Extract of a letter from PORTSMOUTH, *May* 7.

"Yeſterday in the afternoon, a ſignal was made on board the Preſton man of war, Commodore Hotham, at St. Hellen's road, for the fleet (which conſiſted of about 150 ſail) to get under way, and at ſeven o'clock they were under ſail, the wind being then fair at N. N. E. and they were moſt of them out of ſight before it was dark; the following men of war are gone with the tranſports, viz. the Preſton, Commodore Hotham, Rainbow, Sir George Collier; Emerald, Captain Colvil; Strombolo fireſhip, Captain Finch, Carcaſs bomb, Captain Dring; and the Jerſey hoſpital ſhip, Captain Halſtead.

"Sunday night Lord Howe came here, and yeſterday hoiſted his white flag at the foretop, on board the Eagle man of war, at Spithead, and it is ſaid will ſail on Thurſday, with the Brune and Repulſe frigates."

Yeſterday upward of ſeven hundred letters were delivered at the General Poſt-Office, which were brought from Philadelphia, by the Elizabeth, Captain Campbell.

The artificers in the different dockyards in this kingdom are in the greateſt hurry and buſtle, in fitting out the men of war ordered for immediate ſervice; ſhipwrights are ordered to be engaged from the merchants yards, and orders are ſent to our Ambaſſadors and Conſuls abroad, to ſend home all the Engliſh ſhipwrights, &c. employed in foreign ſervice.

On Wedneſday the 8th inſtant, Mr. James Leckey of Bridge ſtreet, Dublin, merchant, was at Lord Annaly's, before his Lordſhip and the Privy Council, on a charge of carrying on an illicit trade with America, by ſhipping warlike ſtores for that place, on board the Hancock and Adams, Charles Forreſt maſter; Captain Forreſt is confined in Newgate, and Mr. Leckey is ordered to attend again.

HALIFAX *(Nova Scotia) Sept.* 6.

FRIDAY laſt arrived his Majeſty's frigate Milford, Captain Burr, from a cruiſe, and brought in a prize ſchooner, loaded with fiſh and lumber for the Weſt India market. Alſo the Princeſs Royal, a homeward Jamaica ſhip, loaded with rum, ſugar, and other valuable articles, which having parted her convoy, fell in (off the Bermuda iſlands) with a letter of marque ſchooner, in the American ſervice, of ſix guns and ſome ſwivels, bound to Santa Croix, who took her, and put an officer and twelve men on board: But after they had her in poſſeſſion 16 days, ſhe fell in with the Milford, in Boſton Bay, who retook her; but the prize maſter and his men took to their boat and got on ſhore before the Milford came up.

BOSTON, *September* 12.

MONDAY and Tueſday laſt the Britiſh tyrant frigate the Milford was ſeen in our bay, and to have two ſchooners and a ſloop as prizes. She has taken the continental privateer Warren, Capt. Burk, and is continually cruiſing between Cape Cod and Cape Anne, that we apprehend ſhe will intercept our trade. It is hoped that ſome of the American frigates will come this way, and rid our coaſt of this inhuman plunderer.

Our laſt accounts from Halifax ſay, that there are forty ſail of veſſels, prizes, &c. that they were in great fright, expecting an attack from our troops every day. Three expreſſes arrived ſucceſſively, with an account of their being at Cumberland, and having 500 Indians with them, and it was ſuppoſed there, 2000 Americans; they had, it was ſaid, cut a road of 90 miles in three weeks, through the woods, from Sheperday to Cumberland; that the above news came from the mouth of the expreſs from Col. Gorham, who every moment expected to be beſieged, and wrote to Halifax for ſuccours; and that an Indian (of the St. John tribe) was executed for damning his Excellency General Waſhington.

Capt. Gill, in a ſmall privateer ſchooner from this port, has taken and ſent into Plymouth, a brigantine from Antigua bound for Europe, laden with rum and ſugars. She was firſt taken by a Connecticut privateer, but the people roſe and took her, alſo had her in poſſeſſion three days before Capt. Gill came up with her.

We learn, from undoubted authority, that the ſchooner Sally, Capt. Roach, which lately went from Piſcataqua to Halifax, as a flag with ſome priſoners, was on her arrival made a prize of, and all the hands put on board the man of war.

We hear that a ſnow, laden with rum and ſugars, was carried into Cape Anne laſt week.

WATERTOWN, *September* 16.

LAST Sunday ſe'nnight was taken and carried into Gouldſborough, by two ſmall boats, a brig from Ireland, bound for Halifax, laden with beef, butter, &c. She parted company with 12 other proviſion veſſels the day on which ſhe was taken, all bound for the above port.

NEW LONDON, *Sept.* 12.

YESTERDAY returned here from a cruiſe the armed ſchooner Spy, Capt. Robert Niles, belonging to the State of Connecticut, and brought in with him the ſchooner Mary and Elizabeth, commanded by Capt Bruce, bound from Barbados to Halifax; her cargo conſiſts of 59 hogſheads of rum, and 8 ditto of ſugar. About 18 days ago Captain Niles took the ſhip Hope, Capt. Quince, burthen 270 tons, bound from St. Vincent to London; her cargo conſiſts of 257 hogſheads of ſugar, 32 puncheons of rum, ſome moloſſes, cocoa, and coffee, and may be daily expected into ſome port.

NEWARK *(New Jerſey) September* 28.

IN our laſt we informed our readers, that the city of New York was in flames on Saturday morning the 21ſt inſtant, ſince which we had many and different reports concerning that melancholy affair, the moſt authentic of which we believe is as follows, viz. That the fire originated at or near Whitehall, ſoon extended to the Exchange, took its courſe up the weſt ſide of Broadſtreet, as far as Verlattenberg Hill, conſuming all the blocks from the Whitehall up. The flames extended acroſs the Broadway from the houſe of Mr. David Johnſton to Bever Lane, or Fincher's Alley, on the weſt, and carried all before it, a few buildings excepted, to the houſe at the corner of Berkley-ſtreet, wherein Mr. Adam Vandenberg lived, ſweeping all the croſs ſtreets in the way. The buildings left ſtanding on the weſt ſide of the Broadway are ſuppoſed to be Captain Thomas Randall's, Captain Kennedy's, Dr. Mallat's, Mr. John Cortlandt's ſugar houſe and dwelling-houſe, Dr. Jones's, Hull's tavern, St. Paul's, Mr. Axtell's, and Mr. Rutherford's. The cauſe of the fire is not known. We imagine about a ſixth part of the city is deſtroyed, and many families have loſt their all.

Sunday laſt a number of the regulars embarked in boats from New York Iſland near Greenwich, and it was ſuppoſed intended to attack Powles-Hook, but in the afternoon they diſembarked, and gave over the attempt for that time.—Monday the Roebuck and three other ſhips came too oppoſite our battery at that poſt, and after diſcharging about 100 cannon, landed near 500 men, our people having evacuated the place ſome hours before, and carried off their artillery, &c. They are now advantageouſly poſted on the heights at the mill about one mile from the enemy, and are buſy throwing up entrenchments, having been reinforced with about 4000 men.

PHILADELPHIA, *October* 1.

ADVICES from the camp at Harlem, near New York, ſay, that the enemy, from their different manœuvres and great preparations, intend ſoon to ſtrike a deciſive blow. Their plan is to out-flank and hem our people in, but it is thought they will be diſappointed, for the heights above Harlem and Kingſbridge are ſtrongly manned and fortified, and all the points up to Frog's ſecurely picketted, the avenues blocked, and the roads cut up to prevent the approaches of their artillery. That they have opened the courts of juſtice upon Long Iſland, in which Mr. Ludlow preſides as Chief Judge. They have confiſcated ſeveral eſtates, and condemned one man to perpetual confinement, to linger out his life in chains, and to be fed on bread and water. They carry a high hand, and, flushed with the ſucceſs which nature, and not their ſtrength, has given them, they think in a little time to ſweep off our army, and be in poſſeſſion of America. That old Oliver De Lancey is a Colonel; that Col. Woodhull, late Preſident of New York Congreſs, is killed, and that Governor Tryon lies at the point of death. That General Howe had ordered the militia on Long Iſland to muſter, from which draughts are [redacted] if a ſufficient number of volunteers do not appear to fight [redacted] American brethren.

By a veſſel from the Weſt Indies we learn, that on the 5th of September the town of Baſſeterre in St. Kitt's was moſtly deſtroyed, partly by fire and partly by a hurricane.—The particulars of this truly melancholy event we have not yet been able to come at.

Laſt Saturday a number of officers and privates, belonging to the American army, and who had been taken priſoners in Canada, arrived in this city agreeable to the proclamation of General Carleton. They were ſent in four tranſports, under convoy of the Pearl frigate of 32 guns, from Quebec to New York, where General Howe detained them on board a fortnight. Amongſt thoſe now arrived are General Thompſon, Colonel Irvine, Capt. Wilſon, Capt. Duncan, Lieutenants Currie, Hoge, and Bird; Rev. Mr. M'Calla, and Dr. M'Kenzie. There are three hundred and eighty five privates, beſides other officers, who are on their way to their reſpective States.

Extract of a letter from head quarters at HARLEM, *September* 21.

In the ſkirmiſh on Monday laſt we killed and wounded about 200 of the enemy; our loſs was about 40 men killed and wounded; Colonel Nolton among the ſlain, a brave officer, who, when he was expiring, aſked, Do the enemy run? Do our men fight well? upon being informed they did, he replied, well then, I die contented."

Extract of letter from LONDON, *May* 19, 1776.

" An old and able General ſaid the other day, that the Americans ſhewed great wiſdom in making ſo much uſe of the pick-axe and ſpade, for a few hours work often ſaved many lives; and his opinion was, if they kept on the defenſive, avoiding as much as poſſible coming to a general engagement, and took proper care of their magazines of arms, ammunition, and proviſions, which they might eaſily do by ſtoring them in ſmall quantities a good way aſunder, and remote from the ſea coaſt, it would be impoſſible for all the Britiſh forces to effect much this campaign either to the north or ſouth; and even the ſanguine Lord George Germaine himſelf declares we cannot carry on ſuch another campaign next year, as the expence of the preſent one will largely exceed twelve millions ſterling, which added to the national loſs of two millions more for want of the American commerce, will be more than this country can bear, eſpecially as the ſtocks are affected already, having fallen three per cent, ſince Chriſtmas; therefore the greateſt exertions are made this year, which he hopes will prove ſucceſsful, and thereby reduce America to

unconditional ſubmiſſion, which is the only plan he intends to offer, and he is abſolute, under Lord Bute, in the American buſineſs. I underſtand part of the reaſons for ſending an army to Cape-Fear was to get naval ſtores from thence for the uſe of the navy at Halifax, and if Clinton could get poſſeſſion of the country, to ſupply the army to the northward with freſh proviſions from the country on the head of Cape Fear river; beſides the Scotch merchants and Governor Martin have aſſured Government that the greater part of the inhabitants will join the army as ſoon as it lands, they having been directed hitherto to keep fair with the American patriots by a treaty of neutrality. The 7th of April General Burgoyne, with Col. Phillips, and Capt. Foy (who commanded the artillery at Minden) 2300 Brunſwickers, and the 21ſt and 29th regiments ſailed from Plymouth; the ſame day the 9th, 20th, 24th, 53d, and 62d regiments ſailed from Corke to join General Burgoyne; this force amounts to 7000 effective men, well ſupplied with ammunition, field artillery, waggons and boats ready to be put together, and are gone for Quebec. If they do not find work enough in Canada, they are to invade New York and New England over the lakes. There are now *(May 3d.)* 6000 Heſſians at Portſmouth, and are expected to ſail every day with 1000 of the guards and 3000 Highlanders, conſiſting of General Frazer's two battalions juſt raiſed and Lord John Murray's old regiment, though it is not certain they will get entirely to ſea till they are joined by the remainder of the Heſſians, &c. to the amount of about 7 or 8000: It is not probable that this armament will reach America before the laſt of July. Lord Howe, who commands the ſea department, went to Portſmouth yeſterday to embark; he will hardly reach till the laſt of June. General Howe's army will conſiſt of 20 or 25000 men, well officered and provided with an excellent train of artillery, &c. Though we hear General Howe has gone to Halifax, yet the moment he is reinforced he will go to New York, and after reducing that colony they are to make an attempt to get to Philadelphia, for which purpoſe it has been adviſed by ſome clergymen and Scotchmen from Maryland to ſend a body of troops up Cheſapeake Bay, to land at Annapolis or Cheſter Town, and ſo march by land to Philadelphia: This plan is referred to General Howe to execute if he thinks proper. The commiſſion which Lord Howe carries over, is in fact nothing more than to receive the ſubmiſſion of the colonies, but he is inſtructed to talk much of a reconciliation on honourable terms. This, it is thought, with the aid of *ſecret influence*, for which he has unlimited powers, eſpecially with thoſe colonies that at preſent ſeem moſt averſe to independence, will create diviſions in the Congreſs, and among the people at large, ſo as to prevent the further ſucceſs of their operations this year. The 21ſt of May, Col. Guy Johnſton, with the two Indian chiefs that he brought over with him laſt ſummer, is to ſail in a packet from Falmouth to New York: His errand is, if poſſible, to rouſe up the Six Nations of Indians to war, and alſo the Canadian Indians, againſt the colonies; he is to make his way as ſoon as he can into the Indian country: The Indians with him, are called in Engliſh, Joſeph Brant and Jacob Hill, they are by ſome ſuſpected to be inſignificant baſtards of the late Sir William Johnſton, but Col. Johnſton brought them here under the title of important chiefs of the Six Nations."

By RICHARD VISCOUNT HOWE, *of the Kingdom of* IRELAND, *and* WILLIAM HOWE, *Eſq; General of his Majeſty's forces in America, the King's* COMMISSIONERS *for reſtoring peace to his Majeſty's colonies and plantations in North America*, &c. &c. &c.

DECLARARION.

ALTHOUGH the Congreſs, whom the miſguided Americans ſuffer to direct their oppoſition to a re-eſtabliſhment of the conſtitutional government of theſe provinces, have diſavowed every purpoſe of reconciliation not conſonant with their extravagant and inadmiſſible claim of independence, the King's commiſſioners think fit to declare, that they are equally deſirous to confer with his Majeſty's well affected ſubjects upon the means of reſtoring the public tranquillity, and eſtabliſhing a permanent union with every colony as a part of the Britiſh empire. The King being moſt graciouſly pleaſed to direct a reviſion of ſuch of his Royal inſtructions to his Governors as may be conſtrued to lay an improper reſtraint on the freedom of legiſlation in any of his colonies, and to concur in the reviſal of all acts by which his Majeſty's ſubjects there may think themſelves aggrieved, it is recommended to the inhabitants at large to reflect ſeriouſly upon their preſent condition and expectations, and judge for themſelves, whether it be more conſiſtent with their honour and happineſs to offer up their lives as a ſacrifice to the unjuſt and precarious cauſe in which they are engaged, or return to their allegiance, accept the bleſſings of peace, and to be ſecured in a free enjoyment of their liberties and properties upon the true principles of the conſtitution.

GIVEN at NEW YORK, 19th September, 1776.

By command of their Excellencies. HOWE.
STRAGHEY. W. HOWE.

In ASSEMBLY, *Sept.* 26, 1776.

Reſolved, by a majority of the members preſent, that it is the ſacred right of freemen to give and grant their own money, and that all taxes levied without their conſent are arbitrary and oppreſſive, and that no freeman can be conſtitutionally reſtrained of his liberty, or be ſentenced to any penalties or puniſhment whatſoever, but by the judgment of his peers, and a trial had by a jury of his country.

Reſolved, that the Convention have derived no authority from the good people of Pennſylvania to levy taxes and diſpoſe of their property, and therefore, that the late ordinance for impoſing a rate of twenty ſhillings per month, and four ſhillings in the pound on the eſtate of every non-aſſociator, is illegal, and the ſaid ſum ought not to be paid.

Reſolved, that the late ordinance of the Convention, empowering two or more juſtices of the peace to impriſon for an indefinite time, at their diſcretion, all perſons whom they ſhall judge to be guilty of the offences therein ſpecified, is a dangerous attack on the liberties of the good people of Pennſylvania, and a violation of their moſt ſacred rights, and therefore ought not to be conſidered as obligatory."

ANNAPOLIS, *October* 3.

Extract of a letter, dated at head quarters, September 17, 1776.

WE are now encamped between York and King's Bridge, on very advantageous heights, and have formed our lines from the North River to a creek, that makes out of Eaſt River, running up to King's Bridge. Soon after we came to New York, there was a council held by the General officers, and the queſtion was put, whether New York was tenable againſt the King's forces; it was carried in the negative. Three days ago the whole of our troops evacuated New York, and the day before yeſterday the King's troops landed about three miles below this, where there were two brigades ſtationed, who abandoned their poſts with precipitation.

"Yeſterday morning the regulars came within half a mile of our lines, and made a ſtand: A few of our ſcouts, who were out, attacked, and drove them off; in two hours after about 2000 of them returned; General Beal ſent out three companies of rifle-men, under the command of Major Mantz, who attacked them; immediately General Waſhington reinforced, with the remainder of our brigade, together with Col. Weedon's regiment from Virginia, Major Price's three independent companies, and one regiment of Rhode Iſlanders—never did troops go to the field with greater cheerfulneſs and alacrity----when there began a heavy fire on both ſides; it continued about one hour, when our brave ſouthern troops diſlodged them from their poſts; the enemy rallied, and our men beat them the ſecond time; they rallied again, our troops drove them the third time, and were ruſhing on them, but the enemy had got on an eminence, and our troops were ordered to retreat, the General conſidering there might be a large number of the enemy behind the hill concealed, which was the caſe; we were informed by a priſoner, that our men took, there were about 8 or 1000 concealed.

"From the number of the enemy that I ſaw lay on the field dead and wounded, I think their loſs muſt be three or four times ours. I have not yet been able to get a full account of our loſs, only of our brigade, which is as follows: Capt. Lowe wounded through both his thighs, twelve privates wounded and three miſſing; Major Leitch, of Col. Weedon's regiment, received three balls through his belly; more is the pity, for never was a braver hero; he ſtood the field with the greateſt bravery till the third ſhot, when he was obliged to fall; he appears to be in good ſpirits; the Doctors are of opinion he will recover; Col. Knolton, from Boſton, killed in the field, who diſtinguiſhed himſelf at Bunker's Hill, as well as in the engagement; he will be interred to-day with all the honours of war. From our preſent ſituation, it is firmly my opinion we ſhall give them a genteel drubbing, in caſe the Yankies will fight with as much ſpirit as the ſouthern troops.

"As near as I can collect, our loſs, killed, wounded, and taken, amounts to 50 men. We expect every hour when the general engagement will come on, and if we prove ſucceſsful, the campaign will be ſettled for this preſent year.

"General Waſhington gave great applauſe to our Maryland troops, for their gallant behaviour yeſterday."

LONDON, *May* 24.

SEVERAL ſurgeons of the navy, who were fixed in buſineſs, being ordered on board to do duty, have thrown up their half-pay, rather than quit their preſent eſtabliſhments.

Were we to give credit to the moſt glaring abſurdity that the confidence of power ever uttered, and to credit the total loſs of the whole bag of letters brought from Lord Dunmore's quarters, to private men, yet can we believe that at ſuch a critical moment Lord Dunmore committed his own deſpatches to Government to the common bag; and that when every one of the crew were ſaved, his Lordſhip's deſpatches were not preſerved; but allowing that to be true, does the maſter of that veſſel ſay nothing of Lord Dunmore's ſituation? What are we to conclude from the ſilence of Government on this head.—Lord Sandwich, who is not apt to confeſs, did confeſs that the ſouthern expedition was over; may we not fear that it is worſe than merely over, and that Dunmore and his confederate Tories are totally overwhelmed?

Lord George Germaine's plan for carrying on the next American campaign, is to transfer all the land force to Canada, and to truſt to the fleet for the deſtruction of the American coaſt. And it is ſaid that this opinion is, after many debates, agreed to in the cabinet.

To prove the dearth of officers who ſerve with alacrity againſt the Americans, there is at preſent, figuring away in regimentals in this town, a felon tranſported about four years ſince, who has been received by the Commander in Chief in America, by whom he has been ſent over hither, not only with a paſſport for his ſafety, but a recommendation to Government for a commiſſion.

Many Generals who have made good retreats have been more deſerving of honours than thoſe who have won victories. Severus obtained the name of Maximus for a well planned retreat, and General Howe merits the thanks of this country for his very great military ſkill in a late affair, though it cannot be called a retreat.

June 3. A Gentleman who arrived on Friday from the Hague ſays, "the people there, who have money in the Engliſh funds, begin to be very uneaſy about the fate of it. They apprehend, that by next ſummer the Americans will have totally thrown off their dependency on England, conſequently the credit of the nation will be loſt, and the ſtocks ſink to nothing. He declared he was commiſſioned by twenty capital people to draw their money out for them, and ſend it over."

The following is one of the clauſes of the act to authoriſe, for a limited time, the puniſhment, by hard labour, of offenders, who, for certain crimes, are or ſhall become liable to be tranſported to any of his Majeſty's colonies and plantations: "And be it further enacted, that every offender who ſhall be ordered to hard labour, in the cuſtody of ſuch overſeer or overſeers as aforeſaid, ſhall, during the time of ſuch ſervice, be fed and ſuſtained with bread, and any coarſe or inferior food and water or ſmall beer, and alſo clothed; and ſuch offender ſhall not, during the term of his ſaid ſervice, be permitted to have any other food, drink, or clothing, than ſuch as ſhall be allotted to them; and if any perſon ſhall ſupply any ſuch offender, at any time during the term of his ſaid ſervice, with any drink, food, clothing, other than ſuch as ſhall be ſo directed or permitted, he or ſhe ſo ſupplying ſhall, for every ſuch offence, forfeit any ſum not exceeding forty ſhillings.

The following creations, ſays a correſpondent, will take place previous to the next meeting of Parliament: The Earls of Hartford, Gundford, and Harcourt, and Lord Townſhend, to be Marquiſſes; the Lords Mansfield, Paget, Weymouth, Cranley, Hume, and Cardiff, to be Earls of Stormont, Uxbridge, Grenville, Cranley, Berwick, and Cardiff; and Sir Fletcher Norton, Sir John Borlace Warren, Sir Charles Tynte, and the Earl of Oſſory, of the kingdom of Ireland, ſhall be advanced to the dignity of Barons of Great Britain, by the titles of Baron Fletcher, Baron Surry, Baron Wharton, and Baron Oſſory. It is likewiſe ſuppoſed, that Lord Bruce will be created Earl of Wiltſhire, not Earl of Ayleſbury, as has been reported; and that Lord Howe, upon his return, will be created Viſcount Howe, and Earl of Nottingham in England.

June 11. By an authentic liſt it appears, that between the 26th of June and 31ſt of December laſt, 72 trading veſſels and one armed ſhip of the Americans, were taken by the fleet under the command of Vice Admiral Graves, which then conſiſted of 24 ſhips of different ſizes, and has ſince been increaſed to upwards of 100 ſail.

June 13. The King wrote a card himſelf to the Duke of Montagu, to accept of the governorſhip to the Prince of Wales, upon the refuſal of Lord Bruce, whoſe Lady was peremptorily averſe to the office.

Yeſterday advice was received from Governor Carleton, at Quebec, that General Burgoyne, with moſt of the ſhips that ſailed with him, is ſafe arrived there; that they were very plentifully ſupplied with proviſions, and all in good health and ſpirits, and under no apprehenſion of a further attack from the provincial army.

Extract of a letter from AMSTERDAM, *May* 20.

"Since the beginning of march to the preſent time, no leſs than ſeven veſſels have ſailed, and three are up, and will ſail in 18 days hence for Surinam, and other Dutch ſettlements, all loaded with German and Poliſh emigrants to ſettle there, moſt of whom would have gone for Britiſh America, had it not been for the preſent diſturbances."

Juſt arrived, the Race Horſe, Drew, from London for Quebec, laden with bale goods; ſhe ſtops here to take on board 50 artificers from the dockyard at this port.

Yeſterday Lord Bruce kiſſed the King's hand at St. James's, on his being created Earl of Ayleſbury; as did Lord Hyde, on his being created Earl of Clarendon; and Lord Trevor, on being created a Viſcount.

It is confidently aſſerted, that Government has received the moſt agreeable accounts from New York, of the diſpoſition of the people in general there, and at Rhode Iſland and Connecticut, being ready to join the King's force, and to give them every poſſible aſſiſtance.

This morning ſome deſpatches were received at Lord Germaine's office from Virginia, but the particulars are not as yet made public.

Orders are ſent to Ireland for draughting 325 men out of 5 regiments of foot on that eſtabliſhment, being 65 out of each regiment, and the number draughted to be replaced by recruits; the draughted to be ſent on board the tranſports lying at Corke, in order to join General Burgoyne's forces at Quebec.

Extract of a letter from PORTSMOUTH, *June* 23.

"Sunday night arrived at Spithead 16 ſail of tranſports from Bremerlebe, with the laſt diviſion of Heſſian troops, amounting to 1500, who are all well; and this morning four tranſports from the Downs arrived at Spithead, which we hear are the laſt. We have now four men of war, four frigates, and ſeveral ſmall armed veſſels, who are to convoy the tranſports to America, which amount to about 60 ſail in all, and are all ready to ſail at an hour's notice."

PHILADELPHIA.

In CONGRESS, *September* 16, 1776.

Reſolved, THAT eighty eight battalions be enliſted as ſoon as poſſible, to ſerve during the preſent war, and that each State furniſh their reſpective quotas in the following proportion, viz.

New Hampſhire	3 Battalions.
Maſſachuſetts Bay	15 ditto.
Rhode Iſland	2 ditto.
Connecticut	8 ditto.
New York	4 ditto.
New Jerſey	4 ditto.
Pennſylvania	12 ditto.
Delaware	1 ditto.
Maryland	8 ditto.
Virginia	15 ditto.
North Carolina	9 ditto.
South Carolina	6 ditto.
Georgia	1 ditto.

That twenty dollars be given as a bounty to each non-commiſſioned officer and private ſoldier, who ſhall enliſt to ſerve during the preſent war, unleſs ſooner diſcharged by Congreſs.

That Congreſs make proviſion for granting lands in the following proportions to the officers and ſoldiers who ſhall ſo engage in the ſervice, and continue therein to the cloſe of the war, or until diſcharged by Congreſs, and to the repreſentatives of ſuch officers and ſoldiers as ſhall be ſlain by the enemy; ſuch lands to be provided by the United States, and whatever expenſe ſhall be neceſſary to procure ſuch lands, the ſaid expenſe ſhall be borne by the States in the ſame proportion as the other expenſes of the war, viz.

To a Colonel	500 acres.
a Lieutenant Colonel	450 ditto.
a Major	400 ditto.
a Captain	350 ditto.
a Lieutenant	200 ditto.
an Enſign	150 ditto.
Each non-commiſſioned officer and ſoldier	100 ditto.

That the appointment of all officers and filling up vacancies (except General officers) be left to the governments of the ſeveral States, and that every State provide arms, clothing, and every neceſſary for its quota

of troops according to the foregoing eſtimate: The expenſe of the cloathing to be deducted from the pay of the ſoldiers as uſual.

That all officers be commiſſioned by Congreſs.

That it be recommended to the ſeveral States that they take the moſt ſpeedy and effectual meaſures for enliſting their ſeveral quotas. That the money to be given for bounties be paid by the paymaſter in the department where the ſoldier ſhall enliſt.

That each ſoldier receive pay and ſubſiſtence from the time of their enliſtment.

SEPTEMBER 18, 1776.

Reſolved, that if rations be received by the officers or privates in the Continental army in money, they be paid at the rate of eight ninetieth parts of a dollar per ration.

That the bounty and grants of land, offered by Congreſs by a reſolution of the 16th inſtant as an encouragement to the officers and ſoldiers to engage to ſerve in the army of the United States during the war, ſhall extend to all who are or ſhall be enliſted for that term, the bounty of ten dollars which any of the ſoldiers have received from the continent on account of a former enliſtment, to be reckoned in part payment of the twenty dollars offered by ſaid reſolution.

That no officer in the Continental army is allowed to hold more than one commiſſion, or to receive pay but in one capacity.

SEPTEMBER 19, 1776.

That the Adjutants of regiments in the Continental army be allowed the pay and rations of Captains, and have the rank of firſt Lieutenants.

In order to prevent the officers and ſoldiers who ſhall be entitled to the lands hereafter to be granted by the reſolution of Congreſs of the 16th, from diſpoſing of the ſame during the war,

Reſolved, that this Congreſs will not grant lands to any perſon or perſons claiming under the aſſignment of an officer or ſoldier.

By order of the Congreſs,

JOHN HANCOCK, Preſident.

Meſſ. DIXON & HUNTER.

GENTLEMEN,

BY a reſolve of the late Convention it is declared, that all licenſed preachers of the goſpel ſhall be exempted from muſter, and conſequently are not to be conſidered as any part of the militia. And ſince it is expected that the militia will be called into actual ſervice, I ſhall be glad to know who thoſe privileged and highly favoured perſons are, that are ſtyled "*preachers of the goſpel*." I preſume, that the clergy, or miniſters of the *eſtabliſhed church*, as we have been uſed to ſpeak, are not meant by the reſolve. The very words of it ſeem to exclude them. This indulgence is to be extended *only to the preachers of the goſpel!* Now it is well known, to every man of an *enlightened* underſtanding, to every *ſanctified ſoul*, that there are only two preachers of the goſpel belonging to the eſtabliſhed church of this colony. One of the *firſt preachers of that very church* has often declared it; and we, who have the gift of the ſpirit, have, by its gracious influence, been frequently *compelled*, as it were, leſt we ſhould be found in the number of thoſe who *reſiſt the ſpirit of truth*, to make the ſame declarations. Though they be *legally licenſed*, yet, as they neglect to perform the duty, why ſhould they challenge the privilege annexed to their function? My patriotiſm will not ſuffer me to hold my peace any longer. Let thoſe *dumb dogs* be diſplaced, and the faithful ſervants of the Lord enjoy their places. We want men: Let then theſe drones, who have long lived on the ſweets of the land, unprofitable to, and an heavy charge on the public, become, by a new vocation, uſeful members to ſociety. Let us have a regiment of *black coats* as well as *red coats*, of *gown-men* as well as *ſhirt men*; and let the *true preachers of the goſpel* be introduced throughout the colony, into their pulpits, as has been piouſly done in *a few pariſhes*; then you will ſoon ſee the colony flouriſh, and the goſpel preached to every creature.

Fooliſh people have aſked, who licenſed us to preach? The queſtion may be *natural enough*, as it comes from *natural men*. I will anſwer them, once for all, for myſelf and brethren. We, then, have our commiſſion from the higheſt authority, namely, from Jeſus Chriſt himſelf: It is regiſtered, not *in the records of carnal biſhops*, but in the Book of God. They may find it recorded in the 28th chapter of Matthew, 19th verſe. We are not *only ſent* to preach the goſpel, but *we do preach it*. *We*, then, are the preachers intended to be benefited by the reſolve of the Hon. the Convention. In full perſuaſion of this, we have granted licenſes to others, who have pleaded this privilege as an exemption from muſtering, before a court-martial, which was allowed as ſufficient. Since then we have granted licenſes to *many gifted perſons*, and ſhall ſtill grant them, eſpecially as we find that *the harveſt is great*, and therefore *labourers ought to be many*, and ſeveral *at preſent ſeem well diſpoſed* to requeſt and receive them. If I am wrong, or in *the dark*, I beſeech any Chriſtian to inform me better; but I am under the ſtrongeſt convictions that I enjoy the *true light*, even *that light* which I hope in God due time will *enlighten* every one in this colony.

Hoping, and believing, that you will print this in your next paper, I conclude, Gentlemen, with all brotherly affection,

Your's in the Lord,

A PREACHER OF THE GOSPEL.

THE inhabitants of the counties of Norfolk and Princeſs Anne take this public method to return General Adam Stephen their warmeſt, ſincereſt, and moſt heart-felt acknowledgments, not only for the military operations which he carried on at Portſmouth with ſo much ſpirit and judgment for their protection and ſafety, but the politeneſs, humanity, and benevolence, which he has been pleaſed to ſhew on all occaſions, to all ranks of people; regretting, at the ſame time, that more important ſervices in the glorious American cauſe ſhould have called him away. They beg leave further to add, that the officers and ſoldiers under his command have at all times manifeſted the greateſt regard and tenderneſs for the intereſt and welfare of Portſmouth and its neighbourhood. The preſervation of the houſes and appurtenances they have thought an object worthy of attention, and are therefore entitled to their warmeſt thanks and well-wiſhes.

Sorry, ſorry are they indeed, that they cannot, with propriety, look back to the officers who had the honour to command but a few months before, and join in the ſame warm acknowledgments to them for their ſervices; alas! the ruins of the once happy Norfolk rear up their head and forbid it!

N. B. *The laſt ſentence is metaphorically expreſſed, alluding to the diſperſed and ſcattered inhabitants, and the deſtruction of Norfolk at the ſame time.*

To the PRINTERS.

GENTLEMEN,

Pleaſe to give the following a place in your paper, and oblige,

Your's, &c, A READER.

TO THE PUBLIC.

SHE's EMPTY, VOID, *and* WASTE!

SOME few days ago my curioſity led me to take a view of the ruins of the ill-fated town of NORFOLK! The fallen ſtate of that place, which I had ſo often viſited in its growing and proſperous circumſtances for twenty eight years paſt, made my heart ſeem to ſink within me, a ſettled melancholy hung over me, and I could ſcarce refrain from tears, and was naturally led to conſider the various changes and chances of this mortal life, the uncertainty of riches, and inſtability of all ſublunary things, together with the vanity of laying up treaſures upon earth in buildings made with hands, and could not but repeat that pathetic lamentation of the prophet: "How does the city ſit ſolitary, that was full of people; how is ſhe become as a widow, ſhe that was great among the nations, and Princeſs among the provinces!" And again, "All her friends have dealt treacherouſly with her; they are become her enemies." The prophet, in the enſuing part of the chapter, ſignifies, that the ſins of the Jews were the cauſe of their captivity; and, if we may credit the wiſe ſon of Siraoh, he tells us that death and bloodſhed, ſtrife and ſword, calamities, famine, tribulation, and the ſcourge, theſe things are appointed for the wicked: And if the ſins of the Jews cauſed their captivity, we have abundant reaſon to fear that ſome heavy judgment now hangs over America for the wickedneſs of them that dwell therein, as open impiety and profaneneſs have long been practiſed among us, vice reigns triumphant, and the ſeeds of virtue ſeem to be almoſt eradicated. [illegible] we ſee ſtill the form of religion

and gallops very well. Whoever delivers me the ſaid Horſe ſhall have THREE DOLLARS Reward. WILLIAM COLE, Jun.

particular, for whoſe conſolation I ſhall offer to their conſideration that ſacred paſſage in holy writ, which is ſupported by the beſt authority.---- "And Jeſus anſwering, ſaid unto them, Suppoſe ye that theſe Gallileons were ſinners above all the Gallileons, becauſe they ſuffered ſuch things? I tell ye, nay; but except ye repent, ye ſhall all likewiſe periſh.

A MONITOR.

Meſſ. DIXON & HUNTER.

Gentlemen,

A ſketch of the following was wrote on the 2d of January, when Norfolk was in flames, and ſent you, but have reaſon to believe it miſcarried, as it never appeared in your paper. You are now requeſted to inſert it.

TO THE PUBLIC.

Embrace again, my ſons, be foes no more,
Nor ſtain your country with her children's gore: DRYDEN.

SINCE America has become the ſeat of civil war, and one continued ſcene of blood and carnage; ſince hoſtile fleets have invaded our coaſts, diſtreſſing our trade, and deſtroying our property; ſince warlike armies have daily been marching and counter marching, carrying fire and ſword into almoſt every corner of the continent; ſince wealthy towns have been depopulated and laid in aſhes, and fertile fields ravaged and laid waſte; in ſhort, ſince the great metamorphoſis of theſe late flouriſhing and happy colonies, I have often reflected, with ſorrow and concern, on the unhappy diſputes, and unnatural conteſts, that have ſeparated the colonies from Great Britain, and have been ſometimes afraid that either ambition or intereſt have partly been the cauſe that has produced thoſe woful effects: If ſo, ſome of the leading and active part of mankind may not unjuſtly be compared to a company of players, that have hitherto, in a great meaſure, acted behind the ſcenes; with this difference only, that the tragedian always knows from the beginning how his performance is to end, whereas, in the preſent caſe, the actors themſelves may poſſibly be deceived, being led away by vain hopes and ſanguine expectations: Hence it is that the bulk of the audience has been held in ſuſpenſe, and induced to believe the tragic ſcene would end happily, till fate at length let drop the curtain, and many horrid and melancholy parts of the drama were then exhibited, probably the ſubſtance of that ſhadowy ſcene with which the poet tells us the father of mankind was preſented ſoon after the fall, which cauſed him to break out into the following ſoliloquy. ——— "O! what are theſe?

"Death's miniſters----not men! who thus deal death
"Inhumanly to men, and multiply
"Ten thouſand fold the ſin of him who ſlew
"His brother; for of whom ſuch maſſacre
"Make they but of their brethren!"

Paradiſe Loſt, b. xi, *from line* 638 *to* 680, *the ſcene at large.*

A MONITOR.

WILLIAMSBURG, *October* 11.

SINCE our laſt a Spaniſh ſhip arrived in Hampton road; it is ſaid ſhe came to purchaſe a cargo of flour, and has on board 6000 dollars. Advices by this ſhip ſay, that the French ſeem determined to ſtrike ſome capital blow againſt Great Britain in a very ſhort time.

We hear that 800 North Carolina troops are daily expected at Suffolk, who are on their march to join the northern army near New York.

The GENERAL ASSEMBLY of the free and independent State of Virginia met at the Capitol, in this city, on Monday laſt.

Sunday laſt THOMAS JEFFERSON, Eſq; a Delegate for this colony in Continental Congreſs, arrived here from Philadelphia, and on Tueſday ſet out for his ſeat in Albemarle.

We hear that BENJAMIN HARRISON, Eſq; of Berkeley, is choſen a Delegate in Congreſs, in the room of Thomas Jefferſon, Eſq; reſigned.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE Schooner *Liberty*, formerly advertiſed, is now at my Landing, on *James* River, and fitting up with all poſſible Expedition for her intended Voyage to *Scotland*, and will be ready to ſail in three Weeks at fartheſt. As many Gentlemen have already beſpoke their Paſſage, whoever may intend going by this Opportunity, ſhould apply as ſoon as poſſible, as it is expected the Number will ſoon be made up. (2‖) WILLIAM BLACK.

N.B. The imported high bred Horſe RANTER, remarkable for getting fine ſpirited Foals, and of as high Form as any in the Colony, is now for Sale, or Exchange for blooded Brood Mares; he now ſtands at the Falls Plantation. Chesterfield, *Oct.* 10.

To be SOLD, *at* NOVEMBER HANOVER *Court*,

A TRAT of LAND lying in *King William* County, containing about 626 Acres, on which are *Waller*'s Warehouſes and Ferry. The Land will be ſhewn to any Perſon inclined to purchaſe by Mr. *Aaron Quarles*, who lives on the Premiſes. The Time of Payment will be made known at the Day of Sale by the Executors of *John Waller*, deceaſed, of *Spotſylvania* County. (‖)

FREDERICKSBURG, *October* 8, 1776.

I intend to leave the COLONY ſoon. (‖) JAMES BUCHANAN.

BRUNSWICK, *October* 2, 1776.

BROKE Gaol, the 22d of laſt Month, a *Virginia* born Negro Fellow named WILL, about 5 Feet 6 or 8 Inches high, of a yellow Complexion, has, I think, a Scar on the Side of his Noſe, occaſioned by a Blow, is well ſet, and had on, when committed to Priſon, a white Cotton *Virginia* made Shirt, an old brown Waiſtcoat without Sleeves, and old Breeches. He is very ſenſible, and a great Rogue, is well acquainted with *Nanſemond*, *Norfolk*, and *Elizabeth City* Counties. I have ſome Reaſon to apprehend he is making for the Frontiers, as he was ſeen lately going upwards, had an Axe with him, and declared he would leave the Country. Any Perſon who will deliver him to me, if taken in this County, ſhall be paid TWENTY SHILLINGS, beſides the Allowance of the Law; and if taken out of the County, and ſecured in any Gaol, ſo that I get him again, ſhall have FORTY SHILLINGS, and all reaſonable travelling Charges, on Application to GEORGE WALKER.

N. B. As he expects to be hanged, I would adviſe any Perſon who ſhould take him to iron him well, as he is dexterous at breaking Doors, &c.

FINDING that *Joſeph Randolph*, *Edmund Beadles*, and myſelf, have been accuſed by a certain *William Smith*, of taking a Mare out of his Encloſure in a forcible Manner, which, *to the beſt of his Knowledge*, he ſays he proved to be another Perſon's Property: In Juſtice to Mr. *Smith*, I acknowledge taking a Mare in the Manner he mentions, and, in Juſtice to myſelf, claim her as my Right, which can be proved by incontеſtible Witneſſes, His Overſeer informed me that Mr. *Smith* had made Oath to the Mare, and was about to ſend her out of this Part of the Country. However, the Public will be better able to judge of the Matter when they are informed, that he, the ſaid *Smith*, in a Letter to me, ſays, that "he proved the Mare to be his Brother's, *to the beſt of his Knowledge*, but all Men were liable to be miſtaken." I think a Man on Oath *ſhould not* be miſtaken. He alſo tells me I muſt trace her back for two Years. I aſſure Mr. *Smith* I can trace her for many Years back, and prove her by many Witneſſes. The Public muſt likewiſe be informed that the Mare is branded on the near Buttock I G, and not G alone, as the ſaid *Smith* tells us in his Advertiſement. If he can make it appear that I took a Mare from him of the Brand he mentions, I then will agree ſhe was none of mine.

(1‖) SOLOMON LOWRY.

N. B. When I took my Mare, I repaired immediately to a Juſtice, and have ſecured her in a legal Manner. If Mr. *Smith* thinks he has a better Right, I deſire he may come and prove it.

ALL Perſons indebted to the Eſtate of *Edward Wade*, of *Halifax* County, late Lieutenant to Captain *Cocke*'s Company of the ſixth Battalion of *Virginia* Forces, are deſired to make immediate Payment, and thoſe who have Claims againſt the ſaid Eſtate are deſired to make them known to

1‖ SAMUEL PERRIN, Executor.

To be SOLD,

A TRACT of LAND, containing 300 and odd Acres, in *Glouceſter* County, *Kingſton* Pariſh, pleaſantly ſituated, on *Mockjack Bay*, a Dwelling-Houſe and all other convenient Houſes on it; alſo a good Marſh. The Terms may be known by applying to *Francis Willis*, Eſq; in *Glouceſter* 2‖ JOHN WILLIS.

FOR SALE,

THE Houſes and Lots where *Thomas Langſton* and the Subſcriber now lives. The Terms may be known by applying to *William Dixon* on the Premiſes. (‖)

*** Want to purchaſe, ſix likely *Virginia* born NEGROES.

SUFFOLK, *October* 8, 1776.

WINCHESTER, *October* 1, 1776.

FROM the various Abuſes I have ſuffered by my Wife *Mary*, I am obliged to forewarn the Public not to give her any Credit, or truſt her for any Thing on my Account, as I will not pay it. (‖2) LEONARD ECKSTINE.

RUN away from the Subſcriber, about the Middle of laſt Month, a well made Negro Lad named JOE, about 5 Feet high, of a yelloviſh Complexion, about 19 Years old, has been ſubject to a ſcald Head, and ſhows ſome ſcars, is cloſe knee'd in his Walk, and had on, when he went away, a Bearſkin Waiſtcoat, *Ruſſia* Drill Breeches, and a *Monmouth* Cap. Whoever brings the ſaid Negro to me, if taken in any other County, ſhall have FIFTY SHILLINGS Reward.

Cheſterfield, *Sept.* 28, 1776. JOHN JONES.

TAKEN up, in *Albemarle*, at the *Green Mountains*, a RED COW, a BLACK HEIFER, and a red and white BULL YEARLING; the Cow and Heifer marked with a Swallowfork and Underkeel in the right Ear, and in the Left with a Nick above and below. Poſted, and appraiſed to 4l. (‖) JOHN COLES.

TAKEN up, in *Albemarle*, near the Mouth of *Balinger*'s Creek, on *James* River, a young BRIGHT BAY MARE about 4 Feet 4 Inches high, appears to be about 2 Years old, neither docked nor branded. Poſted, and appraiſed to 9l. (‖) CHALES SIMS.

TAKEN up, in *Albemarle*, a BAY HORSE about 4 Feet 6 Inches high, branded on the near Buttock I D, with a Star in his Forehead, and his Gaits are very aukward. Poſted, and appraiſed to 10l.

(‖) ROBERT HARRISS.

TAKEN up, in *Cumberland*, two large GRIZZLED BARROWS, appear to be about 4 Years old, with white Liſts, marked with a Crop and Slit in each Ear, and have Bob Tails. Poſted, and appraiſed to 40s. (‖) EDMUND VAUGHAN.

NOW IN THE PRESS,

And in a few Days will be publiſhed,

THE VIRGINIA ALMANACK

For the Year 1777.

ANY Perſon in Want of a BOAT to the Head of *Elk*, on Freight, or for Paſſengers, may be furniſhed with one by the Subſcriber, at *Urbanna*. THO. HARWOOD.

WILLIAMSBURG, *October* 2, 1776.

TWO Journeymen CHAIR-MAKERS, and a WHEELWRIGHT, will meet with good Encouragement by applying to

tf JOHN SHIPHARD.

HENRICO, *October* 2, 1776.

LOST, in *Goochland* County, about the 20th of *Auguſt* laſt, a FLEA BITTEN GRAY MARE, branded, I think, R S. Whoever will deliver the ſaid Mare to me, or give me ſuch Information that I may get her again, ſhall have 20s. Reward.

2‖ ISAAC YOUNGHUSBAND.

To be SOLD,

At the Dwelling-Houſe of Mrs. LYDIA MAYLE, Great Bridge, Norfolk *County, by the Adminiſtrators of Dr.* CHARLES MAYLE, *deceaſed, on the laſt* Thurſday *in* October *next,*

THE imported Horſe CARVER, upwards of 15 Hands high, 5 Years old laſt *June*, and of as high Blood as any Horſe in the Colony; alſo a PHÆTON, of the lateſt Importation, not yet uſed, with a complete Set of HARNESS. Six Months Credit will be allowed the Purchaſer, on giving Bond, with approved Security. Should the Money not be paid within the Time limited, the Bond to bear Intereſt from the Date. (‖)

WILLIAMSBURG, *September* 26, 1776.

ALL Perſons indebted for Articles purchaſed at the Sale of the late Mrs. *Tate*'s Eſtate are deſired to make immediate Payments to Mr. *John Fergusſon* of this City, that all Accounts may be cloſed. Ro: C. NICHOLAS.

TAKEN up, in *Lunenburg*, a dark bay HORSE, 9 or 10 Years old, 4 Feet 9 or 10 Inches high, appears to have been lately worked, branded on the off Shoulder and near Buttock I A, and on the near Shoulder the ſame, only that the A is inverted. Poſted, and appraiſed to 12l. (‖) CHRISTOPHER BILLUPS.

STRAYAD, or STOLEN, from the Subſcriber, near *Williamſburg*, a ſmall DARK BAY HORSE about 13 Hands and a Half high, no Brand that I remember, has a hanging Mane and Switch Tail, both hind Feet white, his right hind Hoof ſplit, has ſome Saddle Spots near his Withers, paces, trots, and gallops very well. Whoever delivers me the ſaid Horſe ſhall have THREE DOLLARS Reward. WILLIAM COLE, Jun.

To be SOLD *at the Subscriber's Store in* TAPPAHANNOCK, *for ready Money only*,

A QUANTITY of *West India* OLD RUM, Continent RUM, in Hogsheads, best BROWN SUGAR and COFFEE in Barrels, *French* CLARET in Cases, SPERMACETI CANDLES, and many other Things.

ARCHIBALD RITCHIE.

WANTED, a Mulatto, or Negro BOY, who understands taking Care of Horses. Any Person having such to dispose of may hear of a ready Money Purchaser by applying to the Printers.

NANSEMOND, *Sept.* 16, 1776.

THE Subscriber is in Want of a Man who understands the FULLING BUSINESS in all its Branches. Such a Person, who comes well recommended, will meet with good Encouragement by applying to

SAMUEL BRADLEY.

To be RENTED,

For the ensuing Year, and may be entered on at CHRISTMAS *next*,

A PLANTATION lying on *Scimino* Creek, in *James City* County, within about eight Miles of *Williamsburg*, containing about 500 Acres, with a valuable firm Marsh thereto adjoining, convenient to Fish and Oysters, has a very good Dwelling-House thereon, with two Rooms, two Closets, and a Passage below Stairs, and the same above, with Fire Places in each Room, other necessary Houses, and Apple and Peach Orchards. For Terms apply to the Subscriber in *King William*.

(4) JOHN WATKINS.

For SALE, *in* PETERSBURG, *on low Terms*,

A VERY neat Set of APOTHECARY's DRAWERS, in four Nests, neatly painted and lettered, with Brass Rings; 30 double Flint TINCTURE BOTTLES, with ground Stoppers, neatly lettered; 40 OINTMENT and SIRUP POTS, blue and white, with Lacker Covers, painted and lettered; Ditto PILL-POTS.

I will find any Gentleman whom the above may suit an Assortment of MEDICINES for Practice, with Iron, Marble, and Glass Mortars, Funnels, Searches, Gallipots, and Vials; also a quantity of Crucibles, six in a Nest.

I have likewise for Sale, a SURVEYOR's COMPASS, CHAIN, PROTRACTOR, and POCKET INSTRUMENTS.

JOHN THOMSON.

To be SOLD, *or* LEASED *for a Term of Years*,

FIFTEEN Hundred or 2000 Acres of very valuable LAND, lying on *Appamattox* River, in the County of *Cumberland*. There is a proportionate Quantity of exceeding fine Meadow Land to the arable.----I have also for Sale 1200 Acres of LAND lying on *Little Roanoke*, in the County of *Charlotte*. For Terms apply to *James Cocke*, Esq; in *Williamsburg*, or the Subscriber, in *Cumberland*.

BEVERLEY RANDOLPH.

TAKEN up, in *Orange*, a BLACK MARE about 8 Years old, 4 Feet 5 Inches high, branded on the near Shoulder with a Diamond and a Line through the Middle of it, and on the near Buttock S; appraised to 9l. Also a BLACK MARE COLT one Year old last Spring, neither docked nor branded; appraised to 6l.

‖ ANDREW SHEPHERD.

TAKEN up, in *Orange*, near *William Pollock*'s Ordinary, two working STEERS, one brown, and the other pied, both marked with a Crop in the right Ear, and a Crop and Underkeel in the left. Posted, and appraised to 11l. (‖) JOHN HENDERSON.

TAKEN up, in *Fincastle*, a BAY MARE about 2 Years old, 12 Hands 2 Inches high, with a small Star in her Forehead, neither docked nor branded. Posted, and appraised to 3l.

‖ SKIDMORE MUNSEY.

TAKEN up, in the upper End of *Hanover*, a small BAY HORSE about 10 Years old, 4 Feet 3 Inches high, with a hanging Mane and long Switch Tail, several Saddle Spots, a Star in his Forehead, has a Bell on, branded on the near Shoulder G. and on the near Buttock B. Posted, and appraised to 5l. GEORGE SANDERS.

To be SOLD, *on* THURSDAY *the 24th of* OCTOBER, *at the Town of* MANCHESTER, *commonly called* ROCKEY RIDGE,

ABOUT FIFTY VIRGINIA BORN NEGROES, belonging to the Estate of *John Hylton*, deceased, among whom are some House Servants, and a good Carpenter. Twelve Months Credit will be allowed the Purchasers, on giving Bond, with approved Security, to

(6) FRANCIS EPPES, } Executors.
JOHN HYLTON, }

TO BE SOLD,

To the highest Bidder, on MONDAY *the 11th of* NOVEMBER, *at my Plantation, in* PRINCE EDWARD *County*,

ABOUT ten likely *Virginia* born Slaves, Stock, Crop of Corn, Wheat, and Tobacco. Two Years Credit will be allowed the Purchasers; and likewise will be exposed to Sale, the Tract of Land, containing about 800 Acres, one Third of which is exceeding fine low Ground; two Plantations is on the Tract, and are both in fine Order for Cropping. Four Years Credit will be allowed for a considerable Part of the Purchase Money, on Bond, with approved Security, to

(6‖) ROBERT WALTON, Junior.

ANY Person who wants to buy either Waggon, Chair, or Riding HORSES, and a good WAGGON and GEAR, may be supplied by applying to my Managers at the Tavern near the College formerly kept by Mrs. *Camp*.

(tf) MATTHEW MARABLE.

FOR SALE,

THE Houses and Lots in *Petersburg*, formerly advertised by Mr. *Richard Hanson*. For Terms apply to

8 ROGER ATKINSON.
RICHARD TAYLOR.

WILLIAMSBURG, *August* 24, 1776.

JOURNEYMEN GUNSMITHS and BLACKSMITHS will meet with good Encouragement from the Subscriber. Likewise are wanting 8 or 10 healthy BOYS as Apprentices. (tf) JAMES ANDERSON.

AMHERST, *June* 6, 1776.

RUN from the Subscriber, the 15th of last Month, a remarkably strong well made Negro Fellow named BEN, formerly the Property of Mr. *John Nicholas* of *Buckingham*, 5 Feet 8 or 9 Inches high, 30 Years old, with thick Lips, a surly Countenance, hoarse Voice, and works at the Carpenter's and Shoemaker's Trades. He passed last Fall, at *Fredericksburg*, for a free Man, by the Name of *John Savage*, and has an *Indian* Woman for his Wife who some Time ago lived in *Goochland*. It is probable they are together, as she sold off, and moved from her late Dwelling Place in *Albemarle*, a few Days before the Fellow ran away. Any Person that will deliver the above Slave to Mr. *John Nicholas* in *Buckingham*, or the Subscriber in *Amherst*, shall receive THREE POUNDS Reward, and what the Law allows.

(12‖) PATRICK ROSE.